

If We Do Not Win  
Abroad We Shall  
Have to Fight at  
Home.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

HOME  
EDITION

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

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TWO SECTIONS SECTION ONE

\* PRICE TWO CENTS.

# GET SLAYER IN TWO HOUR BATTLE

## TOWN DEPORTS LOCHNER AND 5 PACIFISTS

Hudson Patriots  
Spoil War Foes'  
Convention.

Hudson, Wis., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Six members of the People's Peace council who went to Hudson, Wis., late this afternoon to make arrangements for holding a national pacifist convention, were placed on a truck by an angry crowd of 1,000 citizens, escorted to the depot, and placed on a train bound for Minneapolis, tonight. The deported pacifists were:

SECRETARY LOUIS P. LOCHNER, who had charge of Henry Ford's first peace expedition.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, publicity director.

CHARLES KRUSE, president of the New York Brotherhood Welfare association.

MISS FLORENCE MARGOLIES of New York, president of the Workers' council.

A woman secretary for Miss Margolies and a woman stenographer of the headquarters of the National People's council were the other two members of the deported party.

TRIES TO LEASE FIGHT RING. Lochner and his assistants had come here to lease the old prize fight ring for their peace rallies, following the resignation of Gov. Burnquist of Minnesota prohibiting the holding of any meetings prohibiting the holding of any conference in Minneapolis.

Telegrams received late tonight from Gov. Philip by Mayor Condit, denied that he had granted permission to the people's council to hold its conferences here. The governor asked the local authorities to go as far as constitutional rights would permit to prevent the conferences being held here. He urged steps to induce the right arena corporation to refuse a lease to the pacifists.

Lochner and his party were not harmed by the crowd of patriotic Hudsonites. This was due to an appeal by County Attorney N. O. Varnum, who urged the mob to let them go quietly and to avoid violence.

STIRRED BY OLD SOLDIER. The Hudson citizens were stirred to action by a public mass meeting this evening in front of the armory. Speeches were made by Maj. Sam Campbell, a veteran of the Civil War, Mayor Condit, and several other prominent citizens and speakers of protest against the peace conference were adopted. The city council met and adopted a similar resolution.

The mass meeting quickly became involved with a determination to eliminate the pacifists from Hudson immediately. The crowd rushed to the Chapel hotel, where Kruse, Miss Margolies, and the two other women were sitting in the lobby. Maj. Campbell shook the resolution of the massmeeting beneath the nose of Kruse. He demanded that Kruse join with them in declaring against the peace conference.

Kruse held his ground. So did the women. He would not sign the resolution.

"STRING UP KAISERITES." "Get a rope," some one shouted.

"Get the tail and feathers," said another.

"Hang 'em," shouted a third.

Half a dozen hands were laid on Kruse.

One of "Kill the copperhead," "String up the kaiserites," "Down with sedition," filled the room. For a moment it looked as if there might by a lynching.

County Attorney Varnum jumped on a chair and began to speak.

Kruse and the women, white with fear, cowered beneath his protecting arms. Finally, with trembling lips, they promised to have town at once.

They were allowed to get their bags. Five minutes later they were bundled into a big truck and rushed to the depot. Hisses and boos continued to ring in their ears as they boarded a train for Minneapolis.

Meanwhile, Lochner and Williams had been rounded up and hustled to the depot. Lochner told the driver of the truck that the People's council was through with him. He said an automobile truck load of literature would arrive in the morning and he asked that it be returned to Minneapolis without being unsealed.

LOCATED ABANDONED PLANE. Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 30.—Plans for holding the national peace convention of the People's Council of America at St. Paul, Minn., were virtually abandoned tonight by Louis P. Lochner, executive secretary of the council, who returned home shortly before midnight.

## FIX WHEAT PRICE AT \$2.20; FLOUR NEXT



### CAPITAL HEARS BRITISH PLAN TO CHANGE ENVOYS

Spring-Rice May Be  
Succeeded by Man  
War Trained.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Sir Cedric Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, may be replaced shortly, according to apparently authentic report, current diplomatic circles here. It is understood that the British government contemplated naming his successor the latter part of September or early in October.

The reports say that the British foreign office is desirous of putting "new blood" in the Washington embassy, in keeping with the Lloyd George policy of gradually pushing to the front men who have come up through the ordeal of the war period and who are in close touch with the new order of things throughout the world.

Leaving on Northcliffe.

The close relations now existing between the Washington and London governments, it is said, call for not a diplomat in the old sense, but a minister who is intimately conversant with the delicate and complex developments in the Anglo-American relations.

The coming of Lord Northcliffe, it is now said, prefaces the ultimate recall of Sir Cedric, as the British government, under the Lloyd George regime, has been leaning somewhat on the great publisher for first hand suggestions as to the co-operation of the resources of the two great English speaking nations in the future conduct of the war.

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### THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.

Sunrise, 6:14; sunset, 8:26. Moon rises at 6:15 p.m. Saturday.

Chicago and vicinity—Fair and warm.

Fridays—Fairly cloudy.

Probable showers and cooler.

Friday, starting to rain.

Saturday, showers.

Illinois—Fair and warmer Friday.

Saturday, probably showers.

Indiana and Ohio—Fair and warmer Friday.

Saturday, probably showers.

Michigan—Fair and warmer Friday.

Saturday, probably showers.

Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Friday.

Saturday, probably showers.

Temperatures at Chicago (from 24 hours)

Maximum, 80°; minimum, 65°.

Minneapolis, 80°; minimum, 62°.

Boston, 75°; minimum, 67°.

Washington, 75°; minimum, 68°.

Philadelphia, 75°; minimum, 67°.

St. Louis, 75°; minimum, 65°.

Seattle, 75°; minimum, 65°.

Portland, 75°; minimum, 65°.

San Francisco, 75°; minimum, 65°.

Temp., 75°; High, Low.

New York ..... 72 60 70

Boston ..... 68 58 66

Washington ..... 72 62 70

Philadelphia ..... 72 64 70

St. Louis ..... 70 60 68

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Seattle ..... 70 60 68

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Temp.,

# THOUSANDS WATCH TWO-HOUR BATTLE BETWEEN POLICE AND ONE BANDIT

the home of his mother, Mrs. Francis Schmitz, was riddled with bullets. The police, armed with rifles and revolvers, fired from the roofs of neighboring houses and from front, flank, and rear. A proposal to storm the dwelling would have been put into effect if First Deputy Westbrook had not brought forward twelve sticks of dynamite and two gallons of formaldehyde. He planned to throw the formaldehyde through the windows and hoped its noxious fumes would drive the bandit from his lair. His threat to use dynamite finally induced Wheed to come out with his hands in the air.

**ROAR HEARS FOR BLOCKS.** The roar of the battle was heard for blocks in the vicinity of the besieged cottage. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people—some estimates say 5,000—congregated about the scene. Hundreds of children were included. They were held back by police cordons and viewed the battle from the Thomas street intersections of Rockwell street and Washburn avenue.

Wheed's capture was the outcome of a stool pigeon tip to Capt. William Russell of Maxwell street. Capt. Russell and his men raided Wheed's home at 431 South Loomis street and captured the bands of a gang of six persons and all of their tools. They later trailed Edward Taylor, who was changing stolen gold money into paper and silver for Wheed, and arrested him after a chase which, Capt. Russell said, covered fifty miles of streets and lasted a night and half a day.

Taylor was taken soon after he had emerged from Wheed's mother's cottage. His visit to the cottage gave the police the clew to Wheed's whereabouts.

Stolen money amounting to \$75 was found in a safe broken in at 10:30. The steel cottage after the battle. On Wheed's person, when searched at First Deputy Westbrook's office, was discovered \$85. Part of this latter loot was concealed under cotton bandages bound about the calves of his legs.

## THE TIP

Capt. William Russell of Maxwell street station was sitting at the desk in his office at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. A smooth-shaven young fellow slipped in at the door noiselessly. He is known in the west side levee as a night hawk. To the police he is a stool pigeon.

"Hello, Kid," said the captain, "what's doing?"

"I have spotted the man who led the gang at the Winslow Bros' robbery," said the stool pigeon. "It's Ed Wheed and lives at 424 South Loomis street. There's a fellow named Ed Taylor who is changing the stolen money for him. You'll find him up on Thomas street somewhere."

That was the tip which led to the capture of the two criminals after an exciting a battle as the Chicago police have had.

Capt. Russell's automobile was waiting in front of the station. Into it hopped hastily the captain and Detective Sergeants Thomas H. Ward, John Egan, Charles Yancey and Garrett Fleming. The stool pigeon went along. The detectives picked up Taylor's trail at a saloon in West Madison street. Taylor had been there in an automobile and had changed a \$20 gold piece.

## All Night Trail.

The police hurried west. Two blocks away they stopped the car. Detective Yancey went on foot to another saloon near by. Taylor was drinking at the bar.

He was not arrested. That was not the plan. Capt. Russell wanted to shadow the crook until he joined Wheed. Yancey had a drink and went out and joined his companion. Soon Taylor emerged from the saloon, entered his car and drove north. Then began a chase in which the police stalked their quarry all night long.

It was 4 o'clock in the morning when they lost his trail in some of the dark narrow streets of the northwest side. The officers followed through the district like hounds on foxes. They were unable to pick up the trail again.

Capt. Russell headed then straight for Wheed's home in Loomis street. The place was surrounded and the captain knocked at the front door. Mrs. Margaret Wheed, the bandit's wife, answered in her night clothes. As she opened the door, the police rushed in. They searched the place. Wheed was not there.

## Beth Wife Left Home.

In a closet Capt. Russell found two barrels which had been sawed from shotguns, a supply of cartridges, and a kit of burglars' tools.

"Wheed left home Saturday," said his wife. "I don't know where he went. I haven't seen him since. He beat me and kicked me before he went away."

Mrs. Wheed was taken to Maxwell street station, where she is still detained.

After the raid on Wheed's home Capt. Russell and his men tried again to pick up the trail of Taylor. It was daylight now and the saloons were open. They found him leaning against the bar in the saloon of "Whitney" Thompson at Twelfth street and Western avenue.

Taylor recognized the two detectives who lounged into the saloon for a morning drink. He hurried out. The detectives realized that he had recognized them and reported to Capt. Russell.

**Take Laborer's Clothes.** Capt. Russell was equal to the emergency. He skinned around the block in his machine. He found a gang of street sweepers at work. They had taken off their clothes and were changing clothes with two of the men.

The two started laborers made an ad. No, they would not change clothes. So Capt. Russell drew his revolver. Then the workmen went with Detectives Mooney and Fleming into an arreway shielded from the street and changed clothes.

In another saloon the disguised detectives found Taylor again. Again he had just changed a \$20 gold piece. He did not suspect the two men in white duck who drank near him. He went from saloon to saloon then and always behind him followed the two metamorphosed detectives. And at a safe distance followed Capt. Russell and the others in their car. At last, shortly after noon, Taylor reached his room in Thomas street, a few doors east of Rockwell.

## Trailers in Ambush.

The trailers ambushed themselves in nearby doorways and watched. It was nearly 3 o'clock when Taylor emerged. He walked rapidly west. In Thomas street, stopped in front of a saloon at 325 Thomas street, looked furtively about him, concluded that the coast was clear, and slipped inside. A few minutes later he came out and walked back toward his own home.

As he started to enter Capt. Russell and his men pounced upon him. They

## Cantwell Is Accused of 'Framing' Alibi for Carrao

Assistant State's Attorney John Prystalski charged yesterday in Judge Hugo Pam's court that an attempted alibi to clear Charles Carrao, leader of the Winslow Brothers' pay roll robbers, had been framed in the office of Carrao's attorney, Robert E. Cantwell.

Cantwell had been taken before Judge Pam on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus submitted by his lawyer. Judge Pam granted the petition and set the hearing upon the writ for 10 o'clock this morning.

"We have evidence," said Mr. Prystalski, "that an alibi had been framed for Carrao by Mr. Cantwell and J. M. Shaw, keeper of a garage at 1229 West Randolph street, in which Carrao kept the car used in the Winslow robbery."

"That's a lie," shouted Mr. Cantwell.

"Shaw has confessed to the state's attorney that the alibi was framed," said Mr. Prystalski. "He made this confession after a severe cross examination. He previously had confused the police by telling them the prepared story."

After the courtroom proceedings, Mr. Cantwell started to enter the state's attorney's office.

"Get out of here," cried Sgt. Thomas Sheehan, chief of Mr. Hoyne's staff of detectives.

"I've got a right in here," said Mr. Cantwell.

"No, you haven't," replied Sheehan, and he seized the attorney by the arms and hurried him from the entrance.

Hunted him into their car and rushed the Maxwell street station. More than \$300 in \$20 gold pieces was found in his pockets.

Wheed's part in the plans of the crafty detective bureau fell with a bullet through his right arm. Detective William J. O'Neill of the bureau dropped with a bullet through his right arm. Detective Eddie Clement of the first deputy's office was brought to earth with a bullet in his left arm. They crawled out of range behind houses. The others fled in rout.

At this stage of the fight Wheed had everything in his own way. Nobody ventured to test his marksmanship by passing in front of the cottage.

**Schuetter Takes Charge.**

First Deputy Westbrook telephoned for more reinforcements. They came from every station in the city. By 4 o'clock 250 detective sergeants and policemen in uniform were upon the scene. Chief Schuetter arrived and assumed command.

Under the chief's orders the little army went into position in what promised to be a battle to the death. Chief Mooney was given command of the forces in Thomas street. First Deputy Westbrook headed a large detachment which fled into the alley behind the cottage.

The marksmen in the department were sent upon the roofs of all the neighboring houses. Twenty men took position on the roof of the store.

Feeding over the edge of the roof the commandos in the shadows of the exterior walls made their way to the roof of the Sroda residence. From this vantage point they trained their guns upon the cottage windows on the west side and were prepared to kill Wheed if he attempted to escape through the passageway.

**Fifty Rifles in Police Army.**

Capt. Russell, in attacking the cottage, which he believed Wheed to be in hiding, sent Detectives Yancey and Fleming to the rear entrance. With Detectives Ward and Egan, the captain entered the front gate and stopped toward the front door. Capt. Russell barked. His answer was a fusillade of bullets fired through the door panels as fast as Wheed could pump them from two .45 caliber automatic pistols.

The detectives executed what a British official war bulletin might term a "strategic withdrawal"—other hurriedly. When they heard the firing the two officers at the rear also withdrew to positions behind the outhouses along the alley.

Capt. Russell got to the nearest telephone and called for reinforcements. First Deputy Westbrook and Chief of Detectives James F. Mooney responded with two automobiles loaded with detectives. The cars whizzed to the scene at a rate that broke the speed laws. They did not stop to investigate when they neared the cottage but drew up directly in front of it.

**Warning Comes Too Late.**

"Look out!" cried Capt. Russell, who had taken shelter from bullets under the lee of a neighboring house. "Don't stop there. You'll get shot."

His warning came too late. Out piled



Robert E. Cantwell

members of the rifle squad appeared similarly accoutered.

With his forces arranged in battle formation, Chief Schuetter gave the order to open fire.

"Riddle that house with bullets," he said. "If Wheed appears at the windows, shoot to kill."

## THE SIEGE

Then the battle began. From every direction the police poured broadsides into the cottage. Their bullets shattered the windows, splintered the doors, dug holes in the brick walls, cut down pieces from the woodwork of the gables, made the floor of the small back porch with its little stairway of a dozen steps look like a sieve.

Capt. Russell, Maj. Bauder, and their men could be seen from time to time peeking their heads up above the parapet of the house across the street, taking careful aim over their rifle barrels, and blasting away. Their shot delivered, they would duck under cover again.

Wheed was not idle. Where he was inside the cottage none of the police were able to determine. He seemed to be moving about the interior, in the rear, and again at the sides. But he did not show himself. He fired sometimes a dozen shots at a time, from one window or another. Then he would remain silent for a period. When he was heard from again he shot once or twice if he were trying careful marksmanship.

**Bandit Could See Unseen.** Though the police were concealed as carefully as possible from him, he evidently could see some of them at times, though he remained hidden himself. Several of his besiegers had narrow escapes. It is believed Wheed fired from a position some distance back in the rooms from the windows. That fact, it is thought, accounted for the lack of tragedies.

Wheed soon located Capt. Russell and his men, and through his front window from the roof across the street. He fired more than twenty shots from time to time with evidently deliberate aim at these men. Some of his bullets knocked off fragments of the concrete parapet and one ripped the shoulder of Capt. Russell's firing arm.

**Dead? Not Yet!**

There came a lull in Wheed's return fire about 4 o'clock. "They'll never kill me," said Capt. Schuetter.

Five minutes later Wheed fired six shots out a kitchen window. Apparently they were aimed directly at First Deputy Westbrook, who was then known as "Sure Shot Logan." Edward Westbrook was sent to Joliet. He was later paroled, and a few days ago was sent back for attempting to pass \$10 coins.

The gang had made up some \$20,000 worth of counterfeit's several years ago. Leo Brown became disgusted and burned \$100 in such bills. Gus Baehr is said to have passed \$15,000 in counterfeit through the south. Capt. Porter caught Wheed in 1910 in the hood one day and marched him, with hands in irons, through the crowds to the federal building.

Capt. Porter talked with Wheed a few moments yesterday, but decided there was no governmental charges against him.

**Mr. Wheed, wife of the ringleader of the bandits, in a cell at the Maxwell street station, when informed by Capt.**

## Parole Law the Shield Behind Which Bandit Fought Society

When State's Attorney Hoyne learned last night that Edward Wheed was paroled from Leavenworth penitentiary after serving a term for counterfeiting he paid his respects to the parole law.

"Still the reformers cry from the house of representatives that the parole system is the last word in practical penology. They insist that it humanizes criminals and makes for their reformation.

"But I have noticed in my experience as state's attorney that whenever I pick up a 'Gold coast' burglar or an expert safe blower or robber, that almost invariably he proves to be a paroled man.

"I believe the parole law is one of the most pernicious of our statute books. If we repealed it would result in reducing crime in Chicago 50 or 75 percent. That is my honest conviction."

Portions of Wheed's record came to light yesterday when Capt. Thomas L. Porter of the federal-service service identified him as the leader of the infamous Wheed-Westbrook gang of counterfeiters several years ago. Wheed then was known as "Sure Shot Logan." Edward Westbrook was sent to Joliet. He was later paroled, and a few days ago was sent back for attempting to pass \$10 coins.

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William Russell of her husband's cap-

## "HELL LOOSE"

### VICTIM CALLS WHEED'S SHOTS

**Clement, Another Hurt by Bandit, Bears For-**

**mer Wounds.**

Lying on a cot in the Park avenue hotel, Sergeant Clement, one of the men wounded in yesterday's battle with Edward Wheed, bandit, gave the following description of the battle:

"Shortly after 5 o'clock Chief Mooney ordered O'Neill, Clement, and me to hurry up to the house in Thomas street. He said that we had a tough job ahead of us, and that Capt. Russell would sheet us there and tell us what to do.

"We jumped into an automobile and drove up to the curb there. Captain Russell was standing in front of the house, and we stole all the others taken out of me for this one. Maybe it'll bring me back enough to repair the damage.

"But the bullet was gone. We took the gun and went to the door. Captain Russell was at the back of the house, but I'm not sure. I give him credit for being a good marksman.

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William Russell of her husband's cap-

ture, said:

"It's disgraceful what he has again brought upon me. I married him eight years ago. We were married only a few years, when he deserted me and went to live with another woman. That was his downfall. He immediately got in trouble and had to serve seven years in prison. I went back to live with him, why I do not know. He has given me little money. I haven't got 5 cents to my name. I never knew him to mix up in this affair, but I have had my suspicions since I saw his guns."

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ANDIT

FUL AUTO

ayroll Murders Now  
of Contention inmaroon automobile with  
"wheels" that was the  
biggest clue the police  
had, and that led to the  
arrest of Carras, alleged mem-  
ber of the bandit gang, was  
one of contention of a  
suit in the "Circus"  
against Carras by  
his company, motor car  
courtesy.Attorneys Grossberg  
and Carras purchased the  
months ago, and since  
made few payments.  
The dealers, becoming  
tired of Carras' arrest,  
again the automobile  
courtesy.license number  
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this bullet and have a  
made of it. My friends  
taken out of me for  
I'm going to hold onto  
till bring me luck  
my being a target allthree detective sergeants  
hospital. "We gave a  
of fortitude, but there  
the eyes of all three as  
their husbands' besides  
history of the shooting  
didn't know the nature of  
injuries until her arrival  
of her husband who  
old her that 'Bill was  
little an accident,' in  
other words.was made to serve out  
of being par-  
while after going to the  
house would like a  
and things like this  
so often," said the wife  
battered detective. "Chil-  
to worse than a city  
frontier days."three sergeants are tried  
the force. Kelly has been  
years. Clement 17 years,  
years. Kelly gained last  
in State's Attorney Hoyne's office last night.

men are fathers of

OURNEYS  
MEMPHIS  
D HUSBANDA. Sweeney of Memphis,  
Chicago yesterday to  
Mrs. Sweeney works  
Memphis and saved money  
make the trip here.  
here a year ago last  
days. He had been work-  
Allen company. Mrs.  
heard from him since  
when he suddenly stopped  
work. If her husband will  
with her in care of the  
Chicago, she will feel  
in coming here have  
says.

trying for seven months

she said. "My son, 7

longs to see his father.

Chicago."

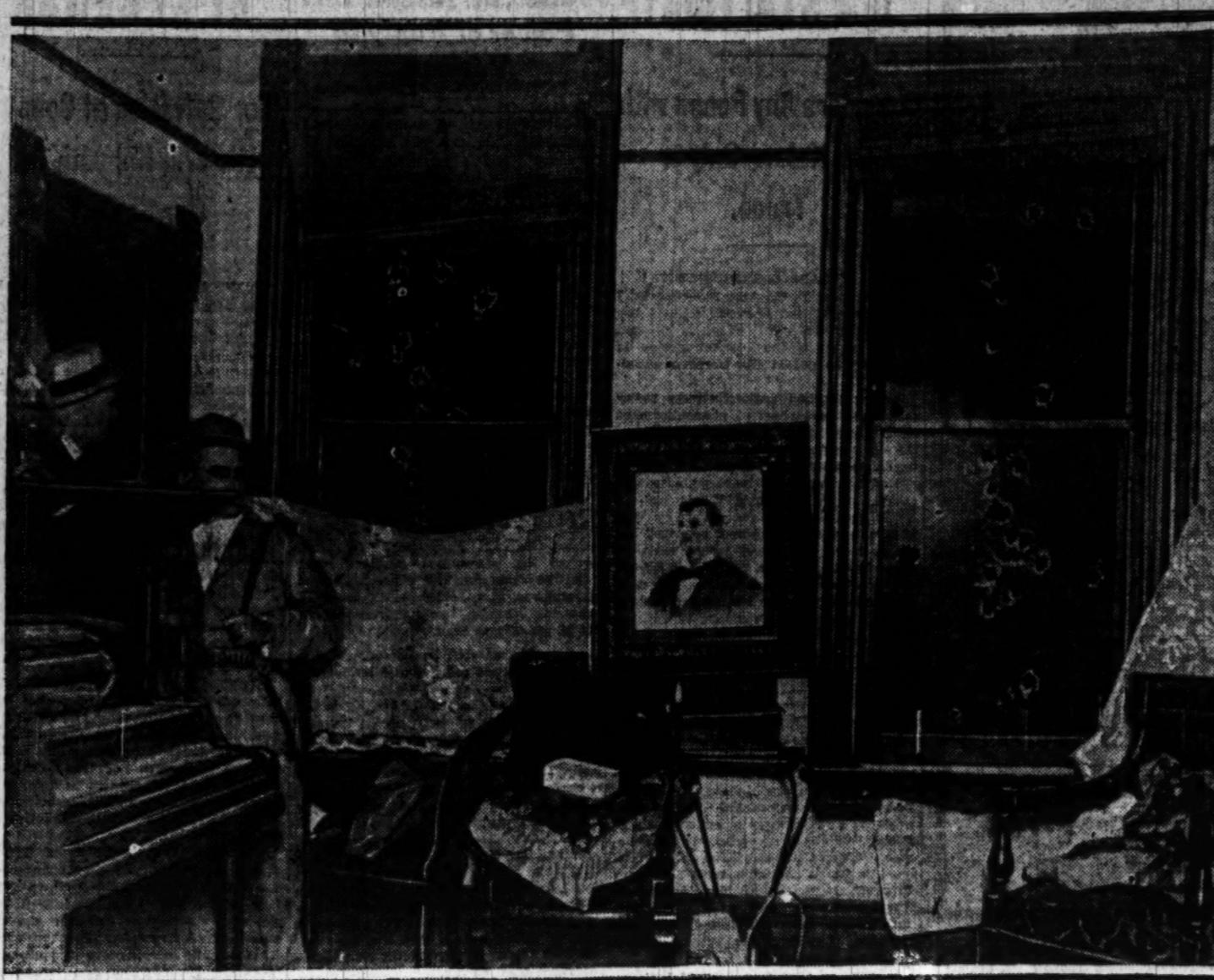
THE NERVOUS

ACID PHOTOCATE—Quickly  
decreased sleeplessness, de-  
and nervous exhaustion—

## PRINCIPALS AND HIGHLIGHTS IN BATTLE BETWEEN LONE BANDIT AND 250 POLICE



This likeness of Edward Wheed, pay roll bandit, who for two hours yesterday stood off 250 police during an exchange of 500 shots, was sketched by Dom J. Lavin of "The Tribune" in State's Attorney Hoyne's office last night.



The interior of the cottage in which Wheed barricaded himself was wrecked by the attacking police army, although Wheed escaped injury. This photograph, taken shortly after the bandit's surrender, shows the damage done. Note the bullet holes in the windows.



The pictures above and the one to the right are those of the three detectives wounded by Wheed. The two above are Terence Kelly of the detective bureau and George Clement of First Deputy Westbrook's office, and the lower William O'Neill of the detective bureau.



After Wheed's surrender, the police searched the embattled cottage for the pay roll loot. After ransacking every nook and cranny they finally found part of the money in a market basket, hidden under bunches of onions.

#### DETECTIVE CHIEF ACCUSES JUDGES OF LENIENCY

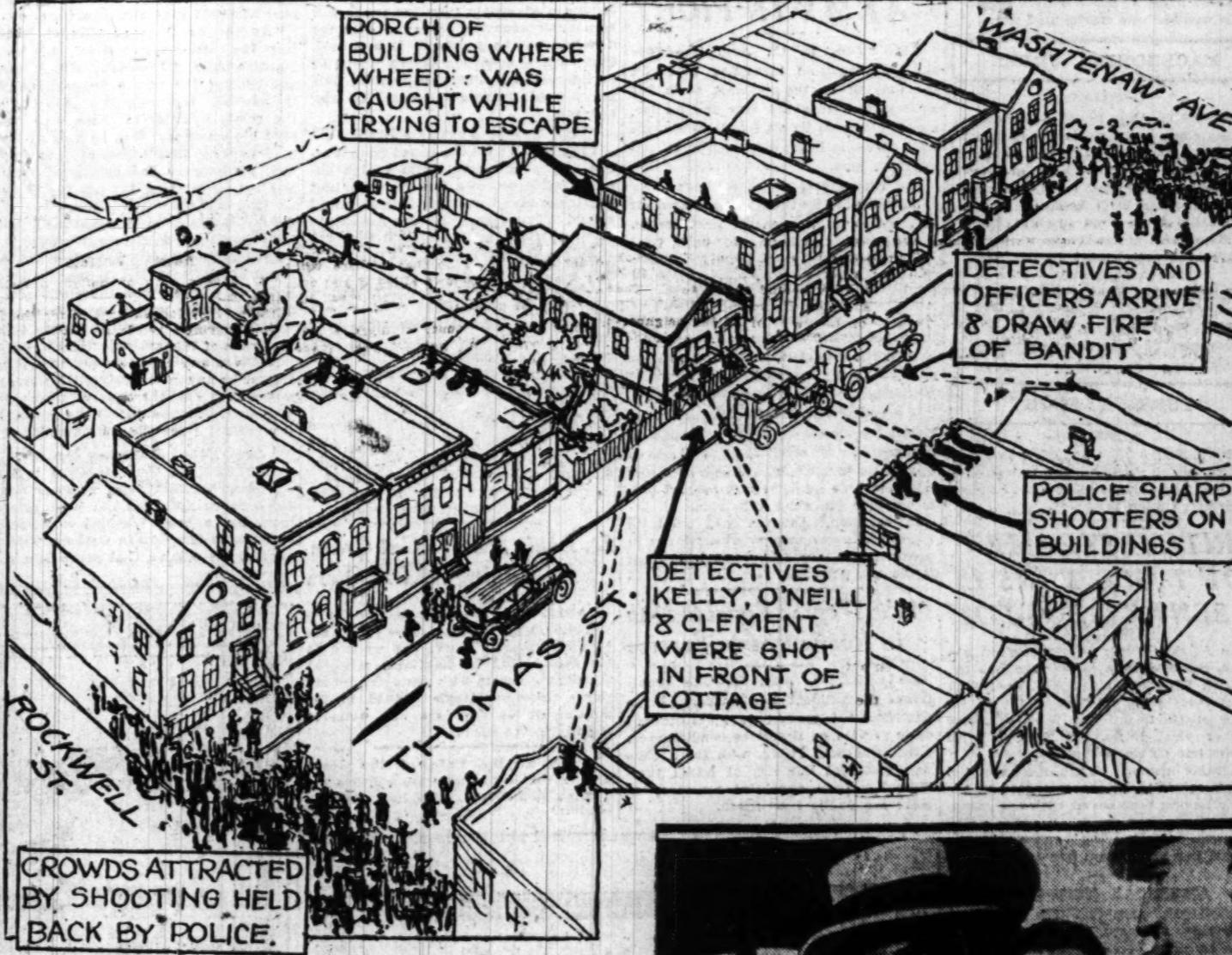
Habeas corpus writs as a first aid to arrested pickpockets and other thieves received criticism yesterday from Chief Mooney of the detective bureau. The chief spoke in terms of censure concerning the action of Judge Gridley and other jurists in "issuing such writs so freely."

"You can't get convictions without identifications of thieves however guilty of crimes committed," said Chief Mooney. "Consequently, in efforts to rid Chicago of pickpockets and other like characters, the bureau has been making efforts to hold for identification all known thieves arrested and brought before the courts."

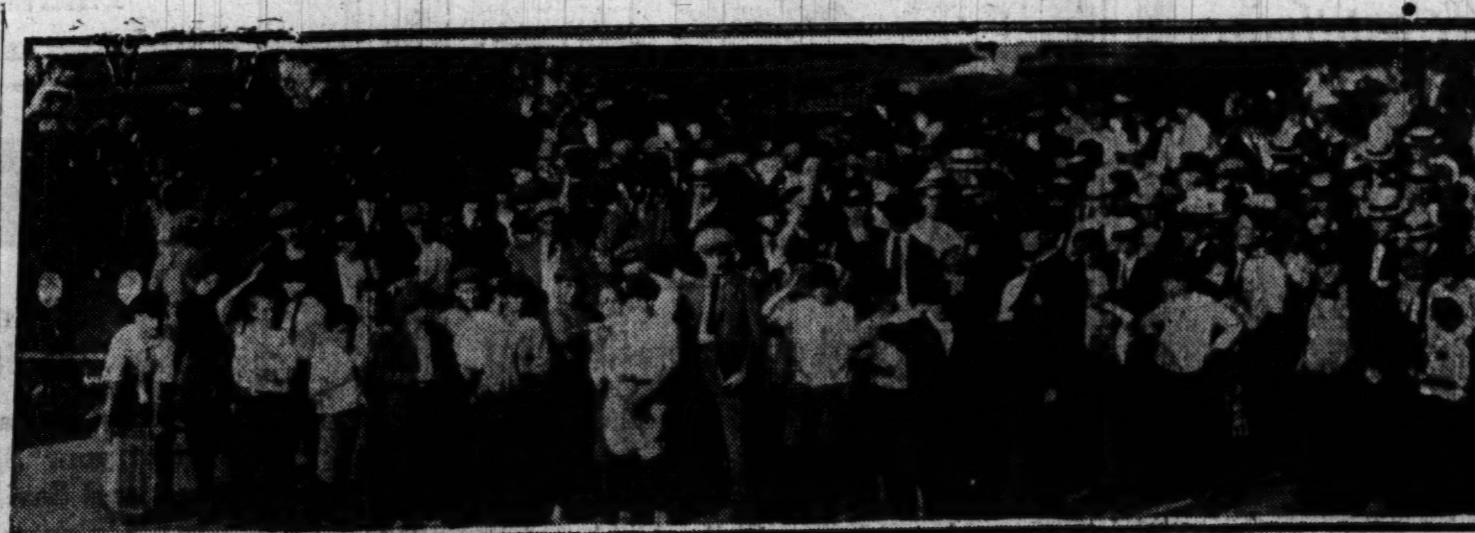
"If you book a man he can get out on bond. If you don't book him; the only way he can get his release is to obtain a writ of habeas corpus from a judge."

Judge Gridley, and other judges, have been too free in issuing these writs or in telling us they would issue them unless we booked certain men. We had to book no less than eleven known thieves we were holding for identification last week, with the result that their cases went to court immediately and they were discharged."

Department Instructs that no foreigner be immune in prosecuting foreigners failing to register. Simply reg-



Where the battle was staged—The diagram shows the locality in which the fight took place as well as the strategic tactics employed by the opposing "forces."



Between 2,000 and 3,000 people, some say 5,000, were drawn to the scene by the battle. The police had difficulty in holding them back from the line of fire. It is considered remarkable that not a single spectator was injured.

#### U. S. TO RELEASE 275 FOREIGNERS NOW BEING HELD

Approximately 275 alleged "slackers," all foreigners, 100 of whom are Mexican, now being held by the government here, are to be released as a result of an order received yesterday by the local department of justice.

Department Instructs that no foreigner be immune in prosecuting foreigners failing to register. Simply reg-

ister and release. Mexicans included," reads the order. The order as construed by the local agents of the department of justice means the release of foreigners only who have not taken out their first naturalization papers.

Emanuel Stern was arraigned for failing to register and was held to the grand jury in bonds of \$1,000. He was married last April to Miss Jessie Keeler, 22, West Division street. Stern told the court that he is a Canadian subject and that he is 22 years old. His wife, Mrs. Stern, is said to have been responsible for his arrest because he married her to avoid military service.

Stern claims that he is only 20 years of age.

#### TRIES TO KILL A WITNESS IN BABY KEET CASE

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—(Special)—William H. Ousley, who volunteered as a witness June 23 in the murder of "Baby Keet" of Springfield, Mo., last June 6, has today reported to the police that a man had tried to kill him with a revolver.

He said the man walked up to him and after telling him he would never live to testify in the Keet case, drew a revolver and snapped it several times at his head. The cartridges failed to explode.

Ousley said the man then turned and ran.

Ousley created a sensation when he appeared at police headquarters a few weeks after the murder of the Keet baby and told Chief of Detectives Alexander and Prosecuting Attorney Paul O'Day of Springfield that he had been approached by Claude J. Pierrel, one of the suspects under arrest, with a plan to kidnap the "kid" of a wealthy Springfield man.

Detective Sergeant Ward with the basket containing jimmies, automatics, and other of Wheed's "armament."

Edward Taylor, a confederate of Wheed, was trailed for a night and half a day by Capt. Russell and aids, and this shadowing led to the discovery of Wheed.

#### PEACE PROMOTER JAILED, SO GARY STILL IS AT WAR

Dolsen of Chicago in Cell, 75 Police Bar Meeting.

Gary, Ind., Aug. 30.—(Special)—There was no peace meeting held in Gary tonight because the chief peace promoter was in a cell and seventy-five Gary policemen surrounded the hall where the anti-war and anti-German demonstration gathering was to have been held under the auspices of the People's Council.

It was put in an appearance, but deprived of the leadership of the council's representative here, James H. Dolsen of Chicago, who was arrested earlier in the day, no one made a hostile move.

Dolsen's arrest by order of George H. Bragdon, head of the local branch of the department of justice, followed the calling in of several Socialist leaders

for a lecture patriots broke the back of the meeting plane.

**Mayor Acta Quickly.**  
Mayor R. O. Johnson announced he would meet the entire police force, if necessary, to prevent the meeting, which was scheduled to be one of protest against the "cosmopolitan methods" of the city authorities.

Dolsen's arrest followed the appearance of foreign language posters in the Austro-Hungarian settlement, which represented Thomas Mairan, a Pennsylvania labor leader, as "president of the national senate." These asserted it is asserted, violated federal laws. Dolsen is held pending an investigation.

The activities of the peace council are expected and city authorities as well as local vigilance committee are determined that no meetings, which they call "treason gatherings," will be held here.

**Peace Literature Seized.**  
Following Dolsen's arrest, Chief of Police Forbes and Sgt. William Lynn seized a quantity of peace literature and a Gary mailing list in Dolsen's hotel room.

Among the Socialists summoned for questioning were Maurice Lieberman, candidate for mayor, and Paul Glaser, an attorney and formerly an officer in the Russian army. They said Glaser had been told a labor meeting was to be held.

#### THREE OF ITALY'S WAR PICTURE MEN KILLED AT FRONT

Lieutenant Mario Prochet, who served two years with the Italian forces in the Alps and is now in Chicago in charge of the Rome government pictures, "Italian Battlegrounds," received a message yesterday informing him three of the cinematographers with the army in front of Gorizia had been killed.

Five other film operators, the members of whom had been decorated for bravery in action.

The official war pictures showing how Italy "went over the top" of the mountain hills to get at their foes will be on view in Chicago until Sept. 6.

The exhibition at the Auditorium was to have closed tomorrow night, but the interest in the pictures led to an extension of the engagement.

## NATIONS REPORT COURSE OF WAR ON ALL FRONTS

Official Statements of the Capitals Tell of Moves of the Armies.

### ITALIAN FRONT

ROME, Aug. 30.—On the Bainsizza plateau and east of Gorizia the enemy attempted by counter attacking in force to retake positions recently captured. He was driven back everywhere. Our lines were held firmly and advanced at some points. We captured 500 prisoners.

Our aircraft successfully renewed bombardment of enemy batteries in Panovizza wood, on the Carso, on Tuesday evening. An enemy attack between the Vippacco and Dosso Paiti was broken by our troops.

On the Trentino front from Stelvio to Carnia, concentrated fire and numerous reconnoitering actions kept the enemy busy. In the Tofane region the enemy, after intense artillery preparation, attacked our positions in the mouth of the Travassone valley three times and with great violence, but was repulsed completely.

### RUSSO-ROUMANIAN FRONT

GERMAN.  
BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Army group of Prince Leopold: Near Drinik and Smorgor there was a considerable revival of artillery activity and also southwest of Lukat. Near Turnopol and Zbroec the Russian artillery was quieter than previously.

Army group of Archduke Joseph: Roumanian attacks, some of Oenna and Turzii were stopped.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Tschach's military success in the mountains west of Fokshan was extended yesterday. A powerful thrust by our tried attacking troops threw the stubbornly resisting enemy out of Trechti and pressed him back over the heights beyond the village in the direction of the Succhio valley.

A regiment composed of Silesians and Saxons especially distinguished itself. Three hundred prisoners, numerous machine guns and vehicles were brought in.

Violent relief attacks made by the enemy without regard to loss of life against the lines held by us northeast and north of Muncelod. These were unsuccessful and without influence on the attacking movement west of the Succhio. On the Sreth and the lower Danube there has been an increase in military activity.

RUSSIAN.  
PETROGRAD, Aug. 30.—The firing was more intense in the direction of Vilna.

In the region of Radautz on Tuesday evening the enemy attacked our position in the neighborhood of Sochka. He was repulsed by our rifle fire and machine guns. In the region south of the village of Burla our scouts made a successful reconnaissance, taking ten prisoners.

In the Oenna region the enemy made several attacks, first in the sector of Gremzitchi. It was repulsed. In the direction of Kedz-Vassarachan an enemy attack northeast of Sovets was repulsed.

In the direction of Fokshan on Tuesday evening the enemy attacked our positions in the region east of Ireshil and dislodged our troops.

The battle in this neighborhood was repulsed yesterday.

In the course of this engagement a large proportion of men comprising two of our regiments occupied the village of Ireshil. This sector, which had abandoned their positions and retired to the north and following this one of the regiments was dispersed. Measures have been taken to restore the positions. A battle is in progress.

### FRENCH FRONT

FRENCH.  
PARIS, Aug. 30.—There was pronounced activity by the artillery in the region of Bray-en-Laonnois and in the sector of Craonne. An attack by the enemy on our small posts south of Chauvres was repulsed.

In the Champagne east of Trousse we succeeded, without sustaining any losses, in a determined assault in the course of which our troops penetrated the enemy line and brought back eleven prisoners and a machine gun. Two German attacks in the same region were repulsed after spirited fighting.

There was active artillery fighting on both banks of the Meuse (Verdun front). German attempts north of Caulières wood and against our small posts north of Vaux-Les-Palme met with a complete check.

### NIGHT STATEMENT

There was reciprocal artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse. The rest of the front was calm.

### GERMAN.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Army group of Prince Leopold: Military activity in Flanders yesterday continued limited to heavy firing in some sectors northeast and east of Ypres. Early this morning the British launched a violent attack northeast of Wielte. It collapsed with heavy losses under our fire and in hand to hand fighting.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin Des Dames several reconnoitering attacks launched by the French southeast of Cambrai have stopped. Before Verdun the Artillery duel again. The scenes violent in the evening. Apart from reconnoitering engagements there was no infantry activity.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht: Further French fire against Thieu Court has again been answered by a powerful bombardment of Novion-Argonne.

### BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 30.—On the Ypres battlefield we advanced our lines slightly today southeast of St. Jansch and captured a few prisoners. The enemy's artillery has shown con-

### THE ITALIAN WAR FRONT



## WILSON TO AID WAR AFTER WAR IF A STALEMATE

Considers Any Peace with the Kaiser Only a Truce.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—[Special.] President Wilson is ready to help the "war after the war" which is planned by the allies if that drastic action is necessary to defeat the German autocracy.

It was learned authoritatively today that the president's pronouncement against economic leagues among the nations in his note to Pope Benedict ought to be considered in connection with a preceding passage in the same communication, where President Wilson said:

"To deal with such a power by way

of peace upon the plan proposed by

his holiness, the pope, would make it

necessary to create a permanent hostile

combination of nations against the Ger

man people, who are its instruments."

Later in the note President Wilson asserted that the "establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem inexpedient, and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind."

**Consider Possible Stalemate.**

It was because of the various interpretations of this declaration that the official interpretation of it made available in the highest administration quarter it was stated that the government must always consider the possibility of the war ending in a stalemate. Should the war have such a conclusion and it should become necessary to negotiate peace with the present German government, and not with the German people, then the United States, as indicated by President Wilson, would become a member of a league, probably military and economic, against the German people.

The administration reasoning appeared to be today that the kind of peace Germany obtains rests with the German people. If they desire to regain a place of equality among the nations then they must reform their government on democratic principles; and if they continue to support the imperial government and it should happen that they succeed in forcing a stalemate then the peace will be but temporary, in reality a truce, for it would not be supposed it was a definite condition in the world as it would bring about could be long endured.

**Still Await Austrian Break.**

No echo has yet been heard from Austria to the intimation from a high administration source a few days ago that this government would not be surprised should Vienna consider the assistance given to Italy by the United States a sufficient cause for war by that government.

**It was agreed today that should the**

**2—Austrian attack between Vipacco river and Dosso Paiti hush heavy Austrian attacks and advance at some points, capturing 500 more prisoners.**

## PLAN BIG SPRING DRIVE WITH U. S. ARMY IN FIGHT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Information regarding plans in the making on the greatest scale yet attempted during the war for an immediate offensive on all fronts in Europe next spring is being discussed in official circles here.

The first great direct military blow to be delivered by the American army is believed to be planned for next spring, in conjunction with Anglo-French, Italian and Russian drives.

It was agreed today that should the

**Allied States have at that time only 250,000 men in France the number would be sufficient for America to take a highly important part in the operations, inasmuch as the American soldiers would be the best equipped of any in the field.**

It is considered certain that the United States troops will be the most adequately supplied with machine guns of any of the forces in the war, and one company with machine guns, it was pointed out, is worth a battalion with rifles.

In addition, America will send to France a larger number of airplanes in proportion to troops than any belligerent in the war possesses.

**St. Louis Man to Get Cross  
for Taking 30 Prisoners**

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Alfred, son of Richard Blount of St. Louis, who joined the foreign legion in April, has written to his father that he has been proposed for the war cross with palm for taking thirty prisoners single handed in the fighting at Verdun. He was wounded slightly in the hand.

Dining at the Cafe of the Hotel ATLANTIC means appetizing dishes and a reasonable check. Clark near Jackson. —Adv.

### Macedonian Front

#### GERMAN.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The increased firing continued, especially southwest of Lake Doiran. Near Ithuma and Alcamak the Bulgarians are on the offensive. Some of the small French posts have been destroyed, prisoners have been brought back, and some attacking enemy companies have been driven back by our fire.

#### FRENCH.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Patrol encounters took place in the Struma valley. The artillery fighting was quite lively in the region of Lake Doiran and Monastir.

#### TURKISH FRONT

#### RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30.—The troops occupying two villages southeast of Lake Cerber, taking prisoners.

#### BRITISH STEAMER OF 7,000 TONS IS SENT TO BOTTOM

An Atlantic port, Aug. 30.—Word has been received here indicating that the British 7,000 ton steamer Verdi has been sunk with the loss of six of its crew of 112 men. The Verdi left here for an English port on Aug. 12 with cargo but no passengers.

A cable message to the owners of the Verdi refers to all the members of the crew having been saved with the exception of six, but gives no details. The message indicates, the owners said, the vessel was sunk about five days ago.

#### AMERICAN SHIP SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The American four-masted schooner Laura C. Anderson was sunk by bombs from a submarine on Thursday. All the members of the crew were picked up and landed at an English port.

#### Few French Ships Sunk.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Out of the 290 ships which entered and the 2012 which cleared from French ports during the week ending Aug. 26 three ships of more than 1,000 tons and one vessel of less than 1,000 tons were sunk by submarines or mines. Four vessels were attacked unsuccessfully by submarines in the same period.

#### Pope's Note Discussed by German Commission

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—The commission appointed by the German chancellor to consider a reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict, held its first session Tuesday, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. Chancellor Michaelis presided at the meeting which lasted about two hours and a half. The session adjourned until the results of the discussions over the note are available from Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia.

#### Sinn Fein Leader Arrested.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—Joseph MacDonagh, brother of the executed rebel leader, Thomas MacDonagh, was arrested today. He is a prominent Sinn Fein.

#### British Troops Advance

London, Aug. 30.—On the Ypres battlefield we advanced our lines slightly today southeast of St. Jansch and captured a few prisoners. The enemy's artillery has shown con-

## FOREIGN PAPERS LAUD WILSON AS AID TO HUMANITY

Praise the Insight and Power of Reply to Vatican.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, Aug. 30.—The comment on President Wilson's reply to the pope's peace note is enthusiastic in Great Britain. The comments are varied and important, the dispute in focusing the attention of the whole world on Germany's intolerable ambitions and abominable methods have once more enabled him to render great service to the cause of humanity.

There were two points in his reply—one where he says, "Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic bases"; and the other where he says, "The same note above" "the dismemberment of empires" which are discussed as not being met with in the statement of the allies' war aims.

"As minister of justice I abolished the death penalty, but as minister partially to re-establish it. This re-establishment hurts to the very soul, but for the salvation of the country we will kill with all our souls. The army must be organized and disciplined, each combatant occupying his proper place and each recognizing his duty well and his right."

"The disciplinary tribunals will be convened and will receive the authority indispensable for the maintenance of the army as an efficient organization."

**Moral Aid to Allies.**

"It much time must elapse before the full weight of America's material help can be felt on the side of the allies the value of her moral influence is already palpable," the Morning Post says. "Wilson's reply to the pope's peace note reveals a man who has his eye fixed on realities and his mind resolved unflinchingly on a great purpose."

The Daily Telegraph observes:

"President Wilson's reply to the vaticans peace note is precisely such a document as we had a right to expect from a strong minded and clear sighted leader of a democratic state. The knowledge that a great nation and limitless resources are at his back on a clear issue of right and wrong."

The Evening Standard view is that Mr. Wilson brings us back to the bedrock fact that Germany is a leper state, and that until she has cleansed herself communion with her means corruption."

#### No Dealings with Kaiser.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Only an eighty word peremptory note of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict had reached Paris this morning and consequently the newspapers withheld extensive comment.

"As far as it is possible to judge from the indications received," the Petit Parisien says, "President Wilson does not believe the pope's suggestion of a concordat with himself, his wife and his children, which they consider the only measure of reconciling the church from its erstwhile servility to the state, of cleansing its dogmas and ritual, and inspiring its formalism with living faith and seal for social, patriotic service."

#### For Salvation of Russia.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The bells of Moscow's 1,800 churches have been ringing continually since dawn on this, the festival of the Assumption, in honor of the opening today of the Ecumenical Congress of the Orthodox Church—the first congress held for more than two centuries of ecclesiastical oligarchism, imposed for political motives by Peter the Great.

Ever since the revolution of 1905 all ardent believers of the church have been desiring a revival of the medieval practice of electing a spiritual patriarch of the church, which they consider the only measure of reconciling the church from its erstwhile servility to the state, of cleansing its dogmas and ritual, and inspiring its formalism with living faith and seal for social, patriotic service."

#### Unless the sweep to the Odessa, vicinity.

Field Marshal Fokland had arrived ininary line de At the same reached out tidal drive a Rome cable gained east Chiavano gap that on August and ter guarding home will be tance. Five prisoners were

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#### See Peace Drawing Near.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—In the text of President Wilson's note to Pope Benedict's peace note has not been printed here, but a brief Washington dispatch encourages the Roman Catholic Tid to express the opinion that peace is a step nearer.

#### Processions of the Cross.

Before the end of the service there began to arrive at the Kremlin inclosure and in the square outside processions of the Cross from third cathedral and monasteries churches, the people who carried more than thousand brass banners painted with effigies of the saints. Between these processions tramped groups of laymen, some bearing historic icons and some holding up rude home made images.

#### Atmosphere of Suspense.

Atmosphere of suspense still prevails in the capital. The people are awaiting the result of the election of the new patriarch. The

## ITALIANS BEGIN FLANKING MOVE; AIM AT TOLMINO

Cadorna's Forces Push On to New Gains on the Bainsizza Plateau.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Italy's victorious offensive reached its second and most important stage today, driving attained practical dominance of the Bainsizza plateau. Gen. Cadorna's troops began a vast flanking movement northward. Tolmino is the immediate objective of this drive.

Recent dispatches today indicated the Italian troops were forcing ahead and had arrived almost before the preliminary line defenses of this Austrian city. At the same time another Italian army reached out beyond Montecchio for a coincidental drive eastward on the same city.

Rome cables told of further progress gained east on the plateau toward the Chiaffanova valley. It is through this gap that the main artery of Austrian communication between the northern and southern armies—the latter guarding Triest—is run. A victory here will be of vast strategic importance. Five hundred and sixty more prisoners were taken.

**More Russians Desert.**

The bulk of two Russian regiments yesterday abandoned the trenches in the Poiana district of the Roumanian battle line and fled to the north. The dispersion of one regiment followed its departure.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, by heavy blows in this sector and aided by previous desertions of Russian troops, has pushed back the foe's line and threatens to overrun Moldavia.

Unless the Austro-Germans can be checked the drive will have a clear sweep to the important Russian city of Odessa, with the fertile territory in its vicinity.

Russian troops in the regions of Oerna and Kadi-Vasarely have repulsed strong Austro-German attacks.

**Losses on French Front.**

"The last week has been marked by a pause on all the western front, which was inevitable after the great successes of the previous week," Maj. Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military information at the war office, told Associated Press today.

In Flanders the process of wearing down the Germans is having a far greater effect than the man in the street realized, and the constant necessity imposed on the Germans of withdrawing and replacing units.

"The best way to illustrate this is to refer to the battles of former times in which the first part of the battle was an attempt to draw in and exhaust the enemy's reserves, thus preparing for the decisive attack."

"So far as now in the first phase of the Flushing battle, later will come the second phase to which we are all looking forward confidently."

**British Doing Share.**

"In the last month I have received a remarkable number of letters from the United States showing how widespread is the belief that the British have let the allied and colonial troops do the most of their fighting. This is part of the German propaganda."

"At the present moment the British troops in France are six to all as compared with our own troops and the Canadians. In France the proportion of the war have been in the proportion of six and five-tenths British to one overseas. In the Ypres-Lens fighting since July 31 the casualties have been nine British to one colonial."

**HOUSTON PLANS MONUMENT TO HONOR MATTES**

Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., Aug. 30. (Special)—These are strenuous days for the men in the advance companies at the camp. Many could quit their lumber jacks and others as such diggers. All of them are proving good soldiers.

The men are busy putting the finishing touches to the camp in readiness for the troops that are to train here.

Gen. George Bell Jr., commander, has not yet received information regarding the movement of troops. The general headquarters are completed and everything has been made ready for speedy work as soon as the troops arrive.

At a luncheon given for the officers of the camp by the Rotary club of Houston today a movement was started to erect a monument in honor of Capt. J. W. Mattes, who was killed in the recent race rioting. If erected, the monument will be placed on one of the conspicuous sites in Houston.

This is only one of the memorials planned. A bronze tablet for the new armory is being made at the city's expense. It will be a memorial to Capt. Mattes and bear these words: "Houston's tribute to a man."

**SENATORS TOLD NIPPON IS IN THE WAR TO STAY**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—A message of fellowship and good-will from Japan was delivered to the senate today by Viscount Ishii, ambassador on a special mission, with the assurance that Japan is in the war to stay and to fight shoulder to shoulder with America to a certain victory.

The ambassador and other members of the mission were received on the floor of the senate with formal ceremony by Senator Taft, president pro tem, in the absence of Vice President Marshall. His address, read in English, frequently was interrupted by hearty applause.

In presenting Viscount Ishii, Senator Taft declared the occasion "symbolic of complete international fraternity which is the consciousness of international honor that has brought about."

Referring to German propaganda, he said evil sticks like a thorn in the flesh, breeds distrust and hatred among friends of the United States. "Japan," he said, "joins your great young nation in pledging anew a continuance of our old friendship which the trouble makers of the earth have tried so hard to interrupt."

## GETTING READY FOR FRITZ

Fort Sheridan's Second Officers' Reserve Camp Is in Full Blast and According to Correspondents the Men Are Learning the War Game Faster Than the First Batch of Men.



### CONSTANTINOPLE IN GREEK GRASP; KING SCORNED IT

**Venizelos Shows How War Might Have Been Ended.**

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Athens correspondent of Reuter's Limited says the full report of the speech made by Premier Venizelos Aug. 26 shows a new and important light on the Dardanelles campaign and shows that if the plans of the Allies had not been so obstinately carried out by Constantine, then king, Serbia might have been saved, Bulgaria forced to keep neutral, and Turkey defeated early in 1915.

At the time he proposed intervention in the war—in February, 1915—Gallipoli was defended by only 6,000 Turks scattered among the different fortresses, with scanty supplies of ammunition.

**Constantinople Near Capture.**

From the Greek representative at Constantinople it was learned that the Turks then were actually preparing to evacuate the city and to declare themselves independent.

They had been carried out by a Greek army which had been secretly landed at Gallipoli and could have entered Constantinople within a fortnight.

"This," said M. Venizelos, "Turkey would have been destroyed. Russia would have had her foot supplied by sea, would have had a free hand, and the world would have been spared the offensive of 1916. Bulgaria, seeing Greeks and Franco-British armies on her rear, would not have dared to intervene and Germany would have lost the east, and the war would have ended."

**Gave Turks a Chance.**

As it was, the entente allies undertook the Dardanelles campaign more than a month after the Turks began their works at Gallipoli.

### Russian Troops Halt Finland Diet Meeting

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 29. (Special)—Russian troops today prevented parliament buildings at an early hour today to prevent the reassembling of the diet in defiance of the order of the Russian government. The city is calm. The Helsinki council of workers' and soldiers' deputies has ordered the crews of warships to return to their vessels.

### Engineers Given Farewell by Hundreds of Friends

**SECOND INFANTRY**

### (2653 West Madison.)

"Our soldiers are going to France to destroy, God help them. Our engineers are going there to construct, God bless them."

This was the farewell message delivered for 10,000 persons to the First Illinois engineers by Lionel Tompkins last night. Massed as far as the eye could see around a platform opposite Congress Street, Grant park, the multitude cheered the words with enthusiasm that only war seems to engender.

Received also with wild acclaim were the farewell words of Andrew R. Sheriff, vice president of the citizens' unit of the men. Col. Foreman explained.

**Chicago's Youngest.**

"I say good-by to Chicago's youngest recruit, for it is three months old. It was created by decree of the war department May 20 last, and in fifty-five days it was recruited to full war strength. You men are going to France to destroy—the last surviving nation which still clings to the ancient belief of the divine right of kings. May you carry your battle flag into the streets of Berlin."

He was cheered for several minutes. There were songs by Mrs. Mabel Cowey, Mrs. Smith, and Ralph Bechtel, and a presentation of colors by Hopewell L. Rogers. Col. Henry A. Allen was given an affecting ovation when he arose to receive the colors. A military salute was rendered.

The engineers are expecting orders momentarily. Rifles were issued to every man in the regiment, and rudimentary infantry drill, which regulations require of engineering units, was begun yesterday.

**2D FIELD ARTILLERY**

(Streeterville).

Men of the Second Illinois field artillery are to be issued "canteen checks" by Saturday.

The checks will be legal military tender in the artillery camp in "Streeterville" and may be used the same as money for the purchase of such necessities—and luxuries—as may be obtained at the post exchange store, called in camp the "canteen."

Col. Franklin Denison's men have not received regular monthly pay by this innovation hitherto, but they are willing to fight and to die for their flag and they want to be with the rest of their brigade."

For good things to eat try the Cafe of the Hotel ATLANTIC. Excellent service. Clark near Jackson.—Adv.

### EIGHTH INFANTRY

(3517 Forest avenue).

Col. Franklin Denison's regiment is easily in need of equipment.

"I have hardly one whole company which I might call fully equipped," Col. Denison said. "Requisitions are in for the goods though, and we must bide our time and hope for its arrival."

"My boys want to go to Houston with the rest of the Illinois troops. They feel they are willing to fight and to die for their flag and they want to be with the rest of their brigade."

**Knox Altheit**

A model that differs from the conventional hat. Fits an elderly or youthful face well.

### Fall and Winter Coats for the "little fellows"

A complete selection of colorings and materials in all the new styles to be shown this season.

Particularly attractive are the new adaptations of the "Trench Model" Coats for boys from one to ten years of age at

\$10 to \$15

AS STARR BEST  
MADISON AND WABASH  
CHICAGO

## ROOSEVELT MAY ADDRESS MEN AT FORT SHERIDAN

Expected to Be One of the Camp's Sunday Speakers.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 30.—(Special)

Col. Roosevelt will address the candidates for commissions at the second reserve officers' training camp in the near future, if the efforts of a committee headed by Lt. Col. A. Ryan, commanding, are successful.

Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the central department, will address the candidates Sunday night at 8:30 o'clock. It is planned to have speakers such as Herbert C. Hoover, food dictator; Gov. Frank O. Lowden, E. A. Bancroft, the governor of Michigan; E. C. St. John, Missouri; and Colorado; Rev. Francis X. McCabe, and Bishop Fallon, deliver a talk every Sunday night.

The talks will all be along inspirational lines and will be for the purpose of inspiring the men up and putting "pep" into them. Efficiency will be the keynote.

**Sweeping Changes Made.**

Through a general order issued today by Col. Ryan sweeping changes have been made in the organization of the various regiments and companies.

The Fourteenth provisional training regiment is now the First provisional training regiment. The Tenth is now the Second, while the Eleventh has been changed to the Third. An additional coast artillery company has been organized, making three in all. The seven batteries of field artillery have been numbered consecutively from one to seven. Batteries One and Two remain as before, but Batteries One, Two, and Three of the Tenth regiment become Four, Five, and Six, while Batteries One and Two of the Eleventh regiment become Seven and Eight.

**Ridgefield Park to Celebrate.**

Another patriotic celebration for the Rockford men will be held Tuesday evening in Ridgefield Park. The first contingent from Chicago will leave on Wednesday for Camp Grant at Rockford.

**Suburbs to Give Picked Troops Rousing Sendoff**

### Evanston, Morgan Park, and S. Chicago to Honor Men.

Numerous community celebrations in honor of the men of the new national army will be held on Labor day and on Tuesday.

The women of the Normal Park club,

the Fourteenth regiment, and the

Second, the Eleventh, and the

Third regiments will be honored.

**SECOND INFANTRY**

(2653 West Madison).

During the month to the extent of one-sixth of his monthly pay.

Profits from the post exchange, which will amount to about 15 per cent on the investment, will be laid up toward a rainy day in France, when a few dollars may do wonders for the comfort of the men. Col. Foreman explained.

**10,000 small flags will be distributed among paraders and spectators.**

In addition to taking part in the celebration, the women of South Chicago, through the South End Woman's club, will provide comfort kits for all the selected soldiers. The South Chicago Defense league will give a pocket knife to each man.

The selected men of Evanston will be sent to Rockford on Tuesday night.

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# The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

REGISTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 16, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

## AMEND THE DRAFT LAW.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., president of the National Association for Universal Military Training, has issued a statement advocating the amendment of the draft law to provide for the registration of young men between 18 and 21, inclusive, the proposed registration to take place June 15, 1918.

The TRIBUNE has already advocated such an amendment in these columns. The fact that it has the active support of Gen. Young's association should convince Congress and the country of its very immediate importance.

The draft law was defective in that it made no provision for the enrollment of men who reached military age after registration day, June 5. The proposed amendment would call these men to the colors, though it is suggested the younger men should be exempted from active military service till they arrived at the age of 21.

Gen. Young argues, in the first place, that it is imperative to call the young men to provide necessary reserves for our national army. He estimates that the draft law, as it now stands, will only furnish 2,000,000 men, while it is his belief that the proposed amendment will provide 1,920,000 men qualified for military service.

"This proves my contention," he says, "that this nation must turn to the young, unmarried men for defense, for in these three classes [19, 20, and 21] there will be a much smaller average percentage of exemption than in the older classes."

Men of these ages have not yet had their physical condition and mental stamina undermined by the vices and abuses and the sedentary habits of classes of a greater age."

In the second place, Gen. Young believes the proposed amendment is a step in the direction of permanent military policy for the United States, for the reason that it is in line with the principles of universal military training.

"In round numbers," says Gen. Young, "a million men arrive at the age of military service each year. Allowing for proper deductions on account of physical and mental unfitness and for the exclusion of only sons of widowed mothers, we would have, as a result, about \$40,000 men fit for training for purely military service, and these men could be called into the cantonments for training as rapidly as these cantonments were evacuated by the final increments of the new national army which were produced by the drafts under the registration of June 5, 1917.

"There have been provided, at an outlay of approximately \$100,000,000, sixteen cantonments with light, heat, water, and all necessary sanitary equipment installed. Each of these cantonments accommodates 40,000 men and with a small outlay can be made into permanent training cantonments suitable for use throughout the year. It will be observed that the sixteen cantonments will completely provide for \$40,000 men who would be available for training for military service each year."

"Now, by utilizing these splendid camps as permanent training quarters for our young men from 19 to 21 years of age, we would not only conserve our young men but would profit by the immense equipment provided at such enormous initial outlay. It is our plain duty to use these camps and thus fit our youths to become real defenders of the nation. It is the rational, the obvious thing to do."

Every argument of reason and common sense supports Gen. Young's contentions. The present emergency and our future welfare make the proposed amendment imperative. Only a sentimental pacifism that takes no account of our national defense could oppose it.

## THE SUBMARINE AS A BOOMERANG.

Germany's promise to Argentina to exempt the ships of that nation from submarine warfare has been variously interpreted: in some quarters as a piece of duplicity, in others as a sign of moral awakening, and in still others as an indication that she is fearful of the post-war economic effect of alienating the entire neutral world."

But it is very possible there is another factor of more potency in influencing the decision than any of those suggested. All indications seem to point to the conclusion that Germany has found submarine warfare a two-edged sword. It has seriously hampered the export of supplies from the United States to our allies, and it has likewise diminished exports to neutral countries in Europe. Thousands and thousands of tons destined for these countries lie at the bottom of the ocean. The neutrals may thank Germany for that with the best grace they can muster.

But Germany has also suffered in consequence. Despite the denials of the European neutrals, the testimony is conclusive that Germany has imported from them vast quantities of foodstuffs. One estimate is that enough food has been supplied Germany by her neutral neighbors to keep an entire German army on the western front. Since the inauguration of unrestricted submarine warfare, however, the capacity of these countries to keep up the supply has been distinctly diminished. The evidence comes from Germany itself.

The sensational speech of Erzberger in the reichstag is said to have dwelt not only on the futility of the U-boat campaign but on the consequent reduction of imports, due in part to the entrance of the United States into the war and in part to the direct effect of the warfare itself.

"We must assume," said *Koelische Zeitung*, one of the organs of pan-Germanism, "that the conditions of our revictualling will become worse and worse with the prolongation of the war."

The revictualling through the neutral countries is becoming steadily more difficult, more uncertain. The neutrals have become so rich they prefer as payment for the purchases made among them merchandise to money. But, plunged up to the neck, as we are, in the war, we have not the possibility of exporting [extorting?] much.

Moreover, our submarine war, by increasing the difficulties of revictualling of the neutrals, increases among them the desire to guard their stocks of foodstuffs and to restrain their exports.

The torpedoing by our submarines have, in this sense, as much effect as the English blockade." In other words, Germany is being hoist by her own petard.

Since this was written—May 24—the United States has placed a very stringent embargo on foodstuffs. Neutrals are finding it harder and harder to get supplies from outside; and every ship sunk by the Germans, whether destined for neutral nations or not, decreases the amount we can spare them.

In these circumstances it is not idle speculation to suspect that Germany may hope, by giving Argentina immunity, to draw on her resources. It is even possible that some bargain may have been made with the South American republic. However, that may be we cannot suppress a feeling of gratification that Germany seems to be suffering by her own ruthless tactics.

## INDOMITABLE MAN.

At the Auditorium, afternoons and evenings, the cinematograph is presenting views of the Italian battlefield. They are moving pictures taken under the auspices of the Italian government, and they give to Chicagoans the first visual record of what the Italians are doing in the very region whence nowadays we are getting daily news of the Italian victory.

These views convey to us a new knowledge of the war, and what an answer they give to the question many impatient American partisans of the allied cause have been putting: "Why don't the Italians do something?" Here is at once a response and a rebuke. We live on a prairie and who have seen pictures only of the war in Flanders, France, or the Russian plains have had little realization of the titanic task before the Italian armies. We welcome these moving records of a labor which seems almost incredible. It is an experience to see these Italian soldiers tolling up dizzy precipices, swinging on wires, heavy guns with heartbreaking patience and toll over icy barriers, advancing to the attack of some mountain fastness through snowbanks up to the waist and through driving, blinding snow blizzards. No one can view this tremendous labor without a thrill of admiration for the Italian army and of pride that the race of man can so overcome the most formidable obstacles nature can devise.

The pictures are also a document upon international relations. They illustrate with dramatic force Italy's case against Austria. It is not good, every American will find, that one nation should enjoy the advantage of aggression over another which the possession of these mountain fastnesses gives. By the vicissitudes of war and international politics Austria has possessed herself of all the strategic points on the Austro-Italian boundary. From these gigantic ramparts she has been able to cast the shadow of her sword far across the Italian plain. From these almost impregnable gateways she could pour her troops into Italy with every advantage in attack or retreat.

German statesmen have been talking much of "rectification of boundaries." The bravery and skill of the Italian army are now accomplishing a rectification of the Austro-Italian boundary which is not only just but which will make for safer and more stable relations between Austria and Italy. There is, of course, as in other countries, an element of imperialist aggrandizement in the program of Italian statescraft. But in these mountains Italy is fighting for an adequate defensive frontier, and America well may give the heroic campaign her heartiest sympathy and hope in the name of a more peaceful Europe for its complete success.

## HERE'S TO THE JACKIES!

Visitors from the Atlantic seaboard bring with them a trained eye for jackies, and it is gratifying to overhear their comments on our yellow legged, blue uniformed young lads topped off with charcoal russe. Without exception the visitors express astonishment. Never in all their observation of the United States navy have they seen jackies with such intelligent, many faces or such creditable behavior.

A fine body of men writers have called the navy. Collectively that applies. But when the individual sailor in uniform was denied admittance to places of entertainment there were reasons, the same reasons that account for his participation in some fairly nasty little rows in foreign ports. Patriotic talk about "respecting the uniform" was all well enough in its way, but had little effect when the fellow in the uniform was a peculiarly unlovely chap while sober and something of a beast while drunk.

Our jackies are preparing to defend their country, and they get ample credit for that, but they are at the same time doing their country a service less generally applauded. Already they have dignified the navy. They have raised its standards in every respect—physical, mental, moral. Not for years to come—never, we hope—will it again be merely a "fine body of men." Individually, as well as collectively, it will be a source of pride. Also of large international usefulness apart from war.

To a considerable extent other peoples judge America by the personnel of its navy, and if the navy can be kept up to the level established by these splendid jackies in Chicago we can say to our friends in any foreign port, "Here are our boy-sailors samples of the type. Match 'em if you can!"

## Editorial of the Day

LET NO INNOCENT MAN ESCAPE.

(From the New York World.)

The report of the Illinois bureau of criminal statistics shows that 5 per cent of the population of the state is arrested annually, and 2 per cent convicted of crimes and misdemeanors. Approximately 37,000 persons are sent to penitentiaries every year and \$3,000 pay fines or are placed on probation.

Only 5 per cent? The astonishment must be at the moderate number of arrests under a system of legislative padding of the statute books which resulted in New York and other states, and infernally in Illinois, in creating ten opportunities for violating the law where one existed before. What with the statutory regulation of every form of human activity the multiplication of penalties has been such that it now requires a technical knowledge of the law to avoid the long arm of the law.

"We must assume," said *Koelische Zeitung*, one of the organs of pan-Germanism, "that the conditions of our revictualling will become worse and worse with the prolongation of the war."

The revictualling through the neutral countries is becoming steadily more difficult, more uncertain. The neutrals have become so rich they prefer as payment for the purchases made among them merchandise to money. But, plunged up to the neck, as we are, in the war, we have not the possibility of exporting [extorting?] much.

Moreover, our submarine war, by increasing the difficulties of revictualling of the neutrals, increases among them the desire to guard their stocks of foodstuffs and to restrain their exports.

They tell me young Whiffer made a deep impression when he called on the Lotteroz family the other night.

"Is that so?"

"Yes; when old Lotteroz helped him through the Richmond Times-Dispatch."

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Motto: How to the Line, Let the quips fall where they may.

YOU LAUD, AND MY LAD.

Dawn toward the deep blue water, marching to throb of drum.

From city street and country lane the lines of khaki

The rumbling guns, the sturdy tread, are full of grim appeal.

While rays of western sunshine flash back from bur-

nished steel.

With eager eyes and cheeks afame the serried ranks advance;

And your dear lad, and my de—lad, are on their way to France.

A sob clings choking in the throat, as file on file sweep by.

Between those cheering multitudes, to where the great ships lie;

The battleships halt, the columns wheel, to clear-toned bugle calls;

With shoulders squared and faces front they stand 'tis khaki wall.

Tears shine on every watcher's cheek, love speaks in every glance;

For your dear lad, and my dear lad, are on their way to France.

Before them, through a mist of years, in soldier buff or blue,

Breve comrades from a thousand fields watch now in proud review;

The same old Flag, the same old Faith—the Freedom of the World.

Spills Duty in those flapping folds above long ranks unfurled;

Strong are the hearts which bear along Democracy's advance,

As your dear lad, and my dear lad, go on their way to France.

RANDALL PARRISH.

THE WHAT?

A reporter for the *Line* asked Major

Hoover yesterday, "do you think of this cool weather?" "I have nothing to say on that point," the Mayor replied. "Do you think we shall have an open winter?" persisted the reporter. "I don't care to discuss that," said Mr. Thompson.

Boy, Get Los Housemen on the Wires.

Sir: I was raised elegant, and was learned early to talk grammatically; consequently, after reading this *sign*. "When completed, this site will be occupied by the A. H. Woods Theater and Office Building." I desire to ask just what is the process of completing a site.

W. S.

THE President's reply might also be distributed by aeroplanes in Galicia, that he that runs may read. And (according to the O. T.) he may run that read-

eth. ——————

SOME OF COOKE COUNTY'S ROADS SHOULD BE DRAGGED INTO THE LAKE.

(From the *Viroqua*, Wis., Censor.)

Highway Commissioners Ristow has caused the main highways leading from this city to be dragged into the country considerable distances.

Woe! the hay fever season is about here, we are requested, by L. V. C., to instruct the secretary of the Academy to cast one ballot electing Frank K. Chew, editor of the Metal Worker, etc., as chair-

man of the Coop County Roads Association.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

(Copyright: 1917; By the Brewster Co.)

AMERICAN soldiers in London, especially those who hail from in and around New York, will have

found many small friends of American origin to welcome them and to make them feel at home in the shape of the gray American squirrels of the New York Central Park, which the duchess, who

has been assessed to the board, stating that it is right that we should be assessed for both Alzfeld and Wrightwood avenues when we are so far away.

The commissioners appointed by the County court to assess the property for opening Wrightwood avenue between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth streets is going to be paid off.

I understand the paving was to be done in 1915, but action was delayed two years. I see they are making a few necessary attempts to patch up the street this year.

H. E.

WEIRD PROCEEDINGS.

Miss A. S. writes: "I am an unmarried woman of 42 years. I have had stomach trouble, burns, I also have had breath. Three years ago I had a pain in my right side, near the stomach and under the front ribs. It felt or seemed like a lump, and it still stays. When I press it on it is sore. The doctor said it was gallstones, but he did not cure it."

REPLIES.

I judge that you are in pain because of an infected gall bladder, or both. If so your symptoms may subside without any treatment. For cure the probability is that you will need an operation.

EXPLAINS ADHESIONS.

Miss E. writes: "What are adhesions after an operation? Are they dangerous, can they be removed?"

REPLIES.

When the infected or diseased organ grows to or becomes attached to nearby organs the condition is called adhesions. The condition is rarely dangerous.

M. J. FAHERTY.

President Board of Local Improvements.

WRIGHTWOOD AVENUE ASSESSMENTS.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Can you tell me when the paving of Wrightwood avenue between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth streets is going to be paid off?

I understand the paving was to be done in 1915, but action was delayed two years. I see they are making a few necessary attempts to patch up the street this year.

H. E.

DIRT IS BEING TRANSFERRED.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—(To the Friend of the People.)—What can be done to stop teamsters from dumping mud and trash in vacant lots south of my property at 1300 South Kolin avenue?

H. E.</

## NAVY READY TO COMBAT U-BOAT ATTACK ON U. S.

Officials Confident Peril to Ships Gradually Is Being Checked.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—[Special.] The American navy is prepared to meet any emergency which may arise.

This declaration was made here today by a naval official, high in authority, who asserted further that the navy was ready to take care of a possible and not wholly unexpected diversion of German submarines to American waters in an effort to move the United States to withdraw its naval force from European waters.

Such a diversion would be parallel to the attacks by German airplanes upon London and other English communities, the principal purpose of which is to arouse the British public as to compel the admiralty and war office to recall from France the English airplanes employed on the western front and along the Flanders coast.

**Escorting Big Fleets.**

The American naval forces are convoying fleets of American freighters and merchant craft across the Atlantic. It was disclosed officially today. Examination of the records show that the loss of convoys by submarines has averaged less than one-half of 1 per cent. Naval officials believe an effective system for checking the submarine menace is being built up gradually but certainly. Many devices and many methods entered the picture. Among other things such boats as are proving effective. Official reports indicate that American destroyers accounted for several U-boats with these weapons.

No U-boat has been captured by the Americans. It is the best judgment of high officials, however, that several have been sunk by Admiral Sims' destroyers, and they are confident today, more confident than ever before, that the submarine menace is substantially abated as the number of ships and other craft available for the work is increased.

Reports from London that the submarine warfare is now farther at sea than formerly were confirmed by the navy department.

**Keep U-Boats Under Water.**

The effect of the increasing patrol, of the employment of airplanes, and of the addition of new devices to the anti-submarine weapons has been to force the U-boats under water to a greater and greater degree. Their effectiveness is limited in proportion. They cannot run down merchant ship of average speed if kept under water.

The decision of the navy department to spend \$350,000,000 on new destroyers and destroyer building facilities, vowed yesterday by President Wilson, is based on the effectiveness of the swift fighting machines as proven by Admiral Sims' forces. Every effort to speed the new program as well as the old will be made.

Naval experts declared it is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the present U-boat situation because of the many different elements entering into the picture. The experts, however, did see, however, it was said, there is no reason for being pessimistic concerning the submarine campaign.

**GERMAN MONROE DOCTRINE PLOT IS CONFIRMED**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—James K. Keeley, the Chicago publisher, declared today that he had personal knowledge to confirm former Ambassador Gerard's published statement that Germany had proposed to Great Britain a joint intervention in Mexico and an ending of the Monroe doctrine.

"I am well informed in London," Mr. Keeley said. "A British official told me that just before the war started the German ambassador in London had sought an appointment with him for a personal representative and close friend of the Kaiser. It was granted. The German had not conversed with the British official two minutes when he said:

"Would it not be a good thing for your government and my government to block the evident design of the United States for control of Mexico? I am ready to give you the high officials assurances that your country and my country would have no difficulty in arranging our respective spheres of influence in Mexico."

To this the British official replied: "I had not known you were coming here for such a proposal. Neither I nor my government has any desire to discuss the question. I bid you good-night."

R. W. SCOGGIN.

**IS SARCASTIC.**—[Editor of The Tribune]—The description of the brilliant dash and fighting qualities of the army amazement that the men are so blind as to let drink soldiers, inefficient drivers allowed to go over miles of water. Instead of the ordinary class of the United States before rigid examiners boards that decide their fate. Let us by the tax assessor go.

John Richard, South Wabash avenue.

To "SAMMIES." Port San Ildefonso, Tex. of The Tribune]—refused from speaking Sammies." The word patronizing sound that American soldiers set the soldier who are truly yours.

E. S. WHEELER.

Major F. A. H. A.

**A WARTIME BOOPEE**  
Miss Ella Dobsky and Her Shaggy Companion Will Be Leading Figures in the "More Wool for Uncle Sam" Parade Tomorrow.

Miss Ella Dobsky



**FRIENDS FURNISH BOOTS A-PLENTY TO 'RAINBOWERS'**

**Reilly's Men, However, Still in Need of Socks.**

Boots, boots, and more boots are being furnished by friends and relatives to members of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Field artillery under command of Col. Henry J. Reilly at Fort Sheridan, following Col. Reilly's statement that the men need rubber trench boots immediately and cannot hope to have supplied by the government before the fall when they go into active service on the French front.

Yesterday the office of the war relief society of the regiment, of which Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war, is president, was busy all day taking in the money brought in for the boots. Mrs. Athalie H. Unger, secretary of the society, last night announced that \$247 had been sent or brought in and that besides fifteen pairs of boots had been promised.

**Socks, Socks, Socks.**

We still need more boots," said Mrs. Unger. "We also need socks to go with the boots. The men of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth must be taken care of by having the comfortable woolen things we can supply—and socks, socks, socks! We can't get enough.

All supplies for the men should be sent directly to me here in room 1108 of the Marshall Field Annex building. We are open three additional rooms for our workers and there will be plenty of space."

Among the contributors who answered the call for boots yesterday are A. M. Lambert, B. S. Gage, George Goodnow, Martin J. Linn, R. H. Hobart, Mrs. B. H. Whiting, Miss Mary C. Street, Miss Mabel S. Martin, Mrs. William E. Wroble, and Mrs. George Upton.

**EXPECT ORDER TO GO SOON.**—[By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

With the arrival of two carloads of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery may expect orders to move at any hour. Delays by the government in sending the clothing is one of the main reasons the regiment has been marking time here.

Good-byes have been said every day for nearly a week. A lieutenant expressed the sentiment when he said to-night:

"I've kissed my wife good-by so often I'm ashamed to look at her in the face."

Col. Reilly was absent from camp this evening. To his adjutant, Capt. Hugh E. Montgomery, likewise left to call on the quartermaster of the Central department in Chicago. This gave rise to a belief that notification has been received that the artillery men are to take an early departure.

Details of transportation have been arranged for. When the call to move is issued the regiment will leave in three sections, two batteries each to a section, the headquarters, sanitary, and supply companies being divided up among the three.

To this the British official replied:

"I had not known you were coming here for such a proposal. Neither I nor my government has any desire to discuss the question. I bid you good-night."

R. W. SCOGGIN.

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John Richard, South Wabash avenue.

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**PARIS GAMIN IS  
WAR HERO, BUT  
STILL A GAMIN**

**Steals Bicycle to Tell U.S.  
"Mother" of Winning  
War Crosses.**

BY FLOYD GIBBONS.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.* PARIS, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—President Wilson came to the rescue of the war imperiled health of the nation today by saving the young doctors of the country to look after the needs of the people while other men go to war.

The president has decreed that hospital interns and young medical students may be exempted from military service under the selective draft law. In this far-reaching decision the president acted on suggestions made to him by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, re-

**GUARDS HEALTH  
OF U.S.; EXEMPTS  
YOUNG DOCTORS**

**Wilson's Order Permits  
Students to Enlist  
in Reserve.**

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—President Wilson came to the rescue of the war imperiled health of the nation today by saving the young doctors of the country to look after the needs of the people while other men go to war.

"First. Hospital interns who are graduates of well recognized medical schools or medical students in their fourth, third or second year in any well recognized medical school, who have not been called by a local board may enlist in the enlisted reserve corps of the army, thereby escaping the draft, and to be left at home for the general welfare, is the result.

responding to a public demand for exemption of young doctors in order that the public might not be left unprotected from disease ravages of the future.

Gen. Crowder has for weeks, in the face of public criticism, been earnestly endeavoring to devise some means of getting around the law, which did not exempt young doctors and medical students from service. The president's order, which permits these men to enlist in the reserve corps of the army, thereby escaping the draft, and to be left at home for the general welfare, is the result.

**The New Order.**

The text of the order which was forwarded by Gen. Crowder today to governors of all the states, is as follows:

"First. Hospital interns who are graduates of well recognized medical schools or medical students in their fourth, third or second year in any well recognized medical school, who have not been called by a local board may enlist in the enlisted reserve corps of the army for the purpose of enlisting in the enlisted reserve corps of the medical department. With every such request must be included a certificate of the order of the local board calling him to report for physical examination [form one hundred and three] affidavit evidence of the status of the applicant as a medical student or intern, and an engagement to enlist in the enlisted reserve corps of the medical department."

sented on the ground that they are in the military service of the United States.

**For Men Already Accepted.** Second. A hospital intern who is a graduate of a well recognized medical school or a medical student in his fourth, third or second year in any well recognized medical school, who has been called by a local board and physically examined and accepted and by or in behalf of whom no claim for exemption or discharge is pending, and who has not been called by a local board, may apply to the surgeon general of the army to be ordered, to report at once to a local board for military duty and thus be inducted into the military service of the United States, immediately thereafter to be discharged from the national army for the purpose of enlisting in the enlisted reserve corps of the medical department.

With every such request must be included a certificate of the order of the local board calling him to report for physical examination [form one hundred and three] affidavit evidence of the status of the applicant as a medical student or intern, and an engagement to enlist in the enlisted reserve corps of the medical department."

**CANADA WOMAN  
IS ACCUSER OF  
COL. REICHMANN**

**FUNDS NEEDED FOR  
FAMILIES OF MEN  
IN FOREIGN RANKS**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. James Anderson of Victoria, B. C., wife of a Canadian colonel, appeared before the senate subcommittee on military affairs in the case of Col. Carl Reichmann, U. S. Army.

Mrs. Anderson and others have made charges of pro-Germanism. Col. Reichmann's nomination to be a brigadier general has been held up pending the inquiry into the charges.

Mrs. Anderson insisted that the remarks made by Col. Reichmann in her presence had been pro-German and not such as a loyal soldier would make. The committee cross examined her closely.

It was Mrs. Anderson who gave to Senator Poinsett of Washington the information regarding Col. Reichmann which led to the fight against confirmation of his nomination for promotion.

Checks should be made payable and sent to A. W. Newton, treasurer of the fund, who is vice president of the First National bank. The chairman of the fund is Samuel Insull.

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AUTO RACES  
LABOR DAY**

**DE PALMA, CHEVROLET, VAIL,  
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*Buyers from out in the state may call at our Peoria office.*

Come today—tomorrow—or Sunday—the last of the big 8 Day Week! Three more days left in which you can save \$462.50! There are just a few cars left—they are going fast for this is truly the most remarkable bargain sale ever offered to motorists.

Consider this car seriously—compare it point by point with other cars selling for up to \$3000. The powerful Herschell-Spillman engine is one of the finest 8-cylinder power plants ever built. 80 horse power, with rugged construction to back up this great capacity.

When you sit back in the luxurious upholstering and enjoy the sweet running, the quiet, almost breath-like, throbs of the powerful engine, then and then only can you appreciate this marvelous car. We say it is marvelous—and we know you'll agree with us when you have had a demonstration.

To compare this car with the ordinary car selling for around \$1300 is like comparing a Pullman Car with an old fashioned narrow gauge. You can't believe the value until you see it—you simply cannot understand what this saving of \$462.50 really means.

Remember, this big sale positively closes Sunday evening.

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**PRINT PAPER  
PRICE FIXED**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—In an order which newspaper publishers declare will serve as an important precedent, President Wilson has fixed a price of 2% cents on news print paper for use in publishing the government's daily Official Bulletin.

The order fixing the price was issued by Secretary Baker at the president's direction, under the national defense act, which empowers the government to commandeer needed supplies for war purposes.

It was directed to the International Paper Company, which had defined to furnish news print for the Bulletin at least 1 cent a pound.

Newspaper publishers who issued the order today voiced the hope that it might open the way for changes in the price to publishers generally. They called attention to statements by the president that the administration's war

policy will not be 2% cents.





